



# WEEKLY NEWS LETTER

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE A. F. OF L., BY INSTRUCTION OF ST. LOUIS CONVENTION, DIRECTED THE OFFICES AT HEADQUARTERS TO FURNISH A WEEKLY NEWS LETTER, FREE OF COST, TO ALL OFFICIAL LABOR PUBLICATIONS.

Containing a brief summary of important matters, affecting labor, occurring in the industrial, legislative and judicial fields, and such other information that will further the development and progress of the trade union movement.

*complete*

No. 40.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

HEADQUARTERS

801-809 G ST. N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

FRANK MORRISON, SECRETARY

SAMUEL GOMPERS, PRESIDENT

## THE FAMOUS DANBURY HATTERS' CASE AGAIN BEFORE THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Washington, Jan. 6.—On January 2 Messrs. Davenport and Merritt, Attorneys for Dietrich E. Loewe et. al. filed a petition for a writ of certiorari to be addressed to the judges of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the second circuit and brief in support thereof. They submit the following reasons why the United States Supreme Court should exercise its extraordinary power to take a case of this character up by certiorari. First, the case was started over eight years ago and the plaintiffs were selected without redress. Second, the parties were engaged in active trial for twelve weeks, to the great expense of themselves, and to the inconvenience of their attorneys and litigants. Third, the final judgment in this action will ultimately have to be reviewed by the Supreme Court, either at this stage of the proceedings or after the necessary appeal from a judgment rendered on a second trial. Fourth, the question of the liability of the members of a labor union for the torts of the officers and agents committed within the scope of their authority is one of public importance and it would be highly beneficial for the country at large if it could be settled at this time, without waiting for further and protracted proceedings in this case. On Monday the eighth of January, 1912, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, the petition for the writ of certiorari will be submitted to the Supreme Court for its consideration and action. It is a matter of considerable interest among students of this notable case to learn what arguments will be made by the attorneys for the plaintiffs.

## EIGHT HOUR LAW TO BE APPLIED

Washington, Jan. 6.—Under a decision rendered at the Navy Department, the private concerns which undertake the construction of the two new battleships, Nevada and Oklahoma, will be obliged to establish the Eight Hour day throughout their entire plants, in order to conform to the Hughes amendment in the last Naval Appropriation Bill. There is no doubt among naval officials that the practical effect of this ruling will be to force an Eight Hour day throughout the whole of any private shipyard undertaking the contract. The date of opening bids for the construction of the new battleships has been changed from January 4 to January 25, in order that the constructors may revise their figures because of the official decision to apply the law to the full effect.

## CONTEMPT CASE

Washington, Jan. 6.--On December 30 Justice Daniel Thew Wright, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, commenced taking testimony in open court in support of the charges by the prosecuting committee, Messrs. Darlington, Beck and Bavenport, that President Gompers, Vice-President Mitchell and Secretary Morrison were guilty of contempt in the alleged violation of the Buck Stove and Range injunction. Among the witnesses examined were Commissioner General of Immigration, Daniel J. Keefe, formerly President of the National Longshoremen's Union; James O'Connell, President of the Metal Trades Department, Andrew Furuseth, President of the National Union of Seamen; Samuel DeNedrey, former editor of "The Trades Unionist;" D. F. Manning, President of the local Retail Clerks' Union, Washington, and others. Several exceptions were made to the rulings of the court by the Attorney for the American Federation of Labor, Mr. Jackson Ralston. The hearings are being continued from day to day at the convenience of the court.

## A BOLD HONEST STATESMAN

Washington, Jan. 6.--During an address in Cincinnati on December 30, Senator Robert M. La Follette attacked the decision of the United States Supreme Court in which it brought the organizations of labor under the restrictions of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law. His language was clear and definite. He said, "It is strange that when the court goes to its furthest limit in imposing penalties on combinations of capital, all of the capitalist owners get away with the full value of their property, but when the court goes to the same limit in enforcing penalties on combinations of labor, it takes away the homes and savings of the workman. The fact is, the law was not understood by the people to apply to labor organizations, and it is a mistaken judicial construction that has made it so apply. The law should be amended, by taking out from under its operation all labor organizations and all employers' associations." By this clear, straight forward statement Senator La Follette has demonstrated a spirit of high courage, sterling honesty and true justice, and in addition he has set a noble example to his contemporaries.

## RECEIVERSHIP FOR NON-UNION COMPANY

Washington, Jan. 6.--The Allis-Chalmers Company of Milwaukee, Chicago, Cincinnati and Scranton, manufacturers of heavy mining and rolling mill machinery, has been compelled to go into the hands of a receiver, by defaulting the interest on its first mortgage five per cent bonds, on January 1, 1912. In spite of the fact that this company has had a practical monopoly, for a number of years, in the special machinery it manufactures, and that it has been a favored customer of the United States Steel Corporation, the Chairman of its Board of Directors being Judge E. H. Gary, who is also Chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, and in spite of the fact that it has fought the organizations of labor at every opportunity, it has failed to meet its financial obligations.

## FREE TEXT BOOKS

Washington, Jan. 6.--The organizations of labor have secured free text books for the schools in the cities of Birmingham, Alabama, and Nashville, Tennessee, and are conducting a lively agitation to the same end in Atlanta.

## PROGRESS OF STREET CARMEN

Washington, Jan. 6.--On December 21, 1911, the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America closed an agreement with the New York State Railways, providing for the organization of the men on the entire system; therefore furnishing protection to all the employees under the terms of a general agreement. Each local division of the Amalgamated upon the several lines will make its own agreement with the Company. If unable to come to an agreement the subject matter under dispute will then be referred to the international President of the Amalgamated Association and the General President of the New York State Railways Co., and if they can not agree, a third party will be called in to arbitrate the case. Section 2 of the agreement provides that "where agreements with the local companies have already been established these agreements shall remain in operation until the date of their expiration, unless otherwise mutually agreed upon between the parties hereto; it being understood and agreed that if other agreements are made, they shall all expire and terminate upon the same date; to wit, May 1, 1914; after which, if a further agreement is made, it shall be a general agreement covering the entire system." Section 4 provides, that, "in the cities of the State where there is no organization of the Amalgamated Association, the Company agrees that there will be no opposition or objection to the employees organizing; and when they do organize and establish a division of the Association, the same will be recognized and come under the terms and provisions of this agreement. The Amalgamated also succeeded in making a splendid agreement for the newly formed organization of street railwaymen at Schenectady. This agreement covers the entire working conditions and is considered one of the best that the Amalgamated has ever made. It will result in a possible increase of 3,000 additional members and the formation of three or four new local divisions for the Association. Section 28 of the Schenectady agreement contains the following recommendation by the Company: "The Company recommends that all motormen and conductors now in the Association, remain members, and recommends that all new men who may become motormen and conductors join the Association. The Company would prefer to deal with the employees through the Association."

The local division of the Amalgamated succeeded in making a new three year agreement at Wilkesbarre, Penn., carrying with it an increase of two cents per hour. During the month of December charters were granted to new local organizations at Madison and Milwaukee, Wis., and Grand Forks, N. D.

## ONLY A SPOOL OF THREAD

Washington, Jan. 6.--A spool of thread is such a common necessity that it comes into a home and disappears by use without much thought or notice. Still, there are millions of dollars made by the manufacturers in this industry. The J. P. Coats Company, the largest thread manufacturers in the world, declared a dividend for the year 1911 of 35 per cent. The paid-up capital of this company is about \$50,000,000, and its surplus fund that has been saved after paying such remarkable dividends, has accumulated to \$41,000,000. The stock of this company is quoted at 510, putting the thread manufacturing industry in the same class as Standard Oil. It will also be remembered that this is one of the highly protected industries, in which women and children are largely employed, at very low wages.

## A WIDE AWAKE UNION

Washington, Jan. 6.--The "Bar Association" is the professional title of the organization in which attorneys, solicitors, lawyers and brief writers are all enrolled. It is probably one of the oldest and strongest union of professional men in existence. Its first, second, last and only thought is self preservation. Its word is law, in fact, it is the law, and for the sake of that self same law, (of self preservation) it elects its own members to administer the law, and up to the present no other section of society has mustered strength enough to balk their plans. It never sleeps nor allows its interest to lag. It tolerates no non-unionists nor strike breakers. The much lauded "right to work" theory is not applicable to a non-union lawyer. No one would dare hire such a creature, no self respecting union attorney would work with him, no dignified robed judge would give him recognition. For the proof of this fealty of the lawyers to their union, reference is herein made to a most comprehensive exposure on the "extravagant cost of the law," by Carl Snyder, in "Occliers" of December 30, in which he says in part: "We have five times as many judges as there is any need for. The chief occupation of these judges is the obstruction of justice. x x x In the United States, with 92 million people, there are over 3600 judges. In England, with 32 million people, only 200 judges. The City of New York has 144, almost as many as in the whole of England." Mr. Snyder concludes his analytical exposure by saying: "Reduce the number of lawyers in Congress and the State Legislatures, and then, and not until then will there be a real reform of the law in this country."

The news letter cordially invites Mr. Snyder and his fellow reformers to co-operate with the American Federation of Labor in the accomplishment of this laudable task. Some headway was made in this direction during the last two Congressional campaigns. A bigger advance will be made in future campaigns.

## MUSCATINE BUTTON WORKERS

Muscatine, Ia., Jan. 6.--Organizer Flood of the A. F. of L. who has charge of the Button Workers strike at Muscatine has been indicted by the County Grand Jury for conspiracy. He surrendered himself to the sheriff and gave bond for his appearance. Notwithstanding all efforts made by the employers, the strikers remain firm.

## MOLDERS' AGREEMENT TO CONTINUE

Washington, Jan. 6.--There will be no annual conference in 1912 between representatives of the Stove Founders National Defense Association and the International Molders' Union. The conference agreements and the percentage that was paid during 1911 will be in force until December 31, 1912.

## NEW LABOR TEMPLE

Atlanta, Jan. 6.--The Atlanta Federated Trades moved into its new labor temple on January 1, in which accommodations will be furnished to all of the unions in the city. To the great credit of the organized workmen of Atlanta, their new home is paid for.

## HOURS FOR WORKING WOMEN

Washington, Jan. 6.--When the United States Supreme Court sustained the Oregon ten-hour law for women and decided that a State can constitutionally protect women workers -- on the grounds that the future of the race and the general welfare of society may be conserved-- it set a proper example to State courts. Since the celebrated Oregon decision, the courts of Illinois, Michigan, Louisiana, Virginia and Missouri have supported similar legislation in behalf of working women. The courts in California, Washington, and Ohio have, at the present time, cases of a like character under consideration. Attorneys for notorious grad grinds and open shoppers have harangued the courts with all their old, moth-eaten pleas of the right to contract -- and the right to work as many hours as one likes, or as many hours as the capricious and profit mongering boss determines to drive an employee; but the valiant, determined, persistent efforts of the trade unionists have had the effect of so educating the public and the courts, that it is not likely the State constitutions will be longer twisted to promote injustice by such absurd contentions-- which are merely survivals of a decadent era-- or that the welfare of society can be longer endangered for the advantage of the exploiting few.

Utah and Missouri have nine-hour laws for women, California and Washington have eight-hour laws. They were obtained by the organizations of labor. Local Legislative Committees in other states should immediately make plans and exert themselves to do as good, if not better for the protection of their women workers.

## VALUABLE BENEFITS

Washington, Jan. 6.--The funeral, old age and disability benefits of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America will be increased under the new constitution, which went into effect January 1, 1912. The new laws provide that \$100. will be paid in case of death or disability, where a membership has been continuous for one year; for two years continuous membership the benefits will be \$150.; for three years \$250.; for four years \$400.; for five years \$500.; for six years \$600.; for seven years \$700.; for eight years or over \$800. This benefit will apply both as a death or a general disability benefit. A member of the organization holding 20 years continuous membership who reaches the age of 65 and who because of age is disabled from following his occupation, will be entitled to a benefit of \$800. The financial officers of the local divisions of the Amalgamated will hereafter be bonded so as to protect the finances of the Association; audits will be compulsory every three months, under the supervision of the auditor in the international office.

## CHILDRENS' BUREAU BILL

Washington, Jan. 6.--The House Committee on Labor, at its regular session Dec. 19, decided to favorably report the Peters bill, H. R. 4694. A similar measure to this passed the Senate during the 61st Congress, and its accompanying bill in the Senate at the present time has been favorably reported out of the Senate Committee on Education and Labor.



### MORE WAGES FOR GRANITE CUTTERS

Washington, Jan. 6.--The local branch of The Granite Cutters' International Association, at Mount Airy, N. C., has just made a new agreement with the employers. The agreement runs for 5 years and provides for an increase in wages of 30 cents per day for the first 4 years, and 32 cents per day increase for the 5th year, with a half holiday on Saturdays. The current agreement expires March 30, 1912. It is the custom among the Granite Cutters to give three months notice of change of agreement. The international officers have been urging committees of their local branches to meet the Employers' committees as soon as possible after notice of change is given, so that possible new agreements can be drafted and signed before the date of expiration of the old agreement. Experience in the granite trade proves that agreements signed before old ones expire are more satisfactory. The branch at Mount Airy heeded the advice of the international officials and secured a 5 years settlement with an increased wage 3 months ahead of the date of change. This will permit contractors to estimate for new contracts with fore knowledge of the labor cost.

The Granite Cutters at Rockville, Minn. gave notice to their employers five weeks ago for a proposed increase in wages to become effective March 1, 1912. Committees representing the Cutters and the employers promptly met and after several conferences a new agreement was arrived at and signed for one year, from March 1, 1912, carrying with it an increase of wages amounting to 20 cents per day to the workmen receiving the minimum rate. The minimum rate after March 1, 1912, will be \$3.45 per day. Extra skilled workmen will be graded up according to their earning power.

### SUCCESS OF RAILROAD TELEGRAPHERS

Washington, Jan. 6.--During the year 1911 the Order of Railroad Telegraphers successfully negotiated 35 new wage scales, with as many different railroad companies. These wage scales carry with them increases in wages closely approximating one million dollars in the aggregate. In addition to the wage increase, the several schedules provided for fewer hours of work and many other improved conditions. The Railroad Telegraphers were engaged in no strikes during the whole of 1911. The above improvements were obtained by direct negotiation between authorized representatives of the Railroad Telegraphers and officials of the railroad companies.

### GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

Washington, Jan. 6.--Contracts have just been let by the Ordnance Bureau of the War Department for 48 Howitzer gun caissons of 4-7/10 calibre with the J. N. Anderson Co. of Boston; for 48 six inch gun caissons and carriages with the Bethlehem Steel Co.; for 72 three inch gun caissons with the British American Ordnance Co., due for delivery July 1, 1913. For 2,750,000 rounds of calibre 30 ammunition for service muskets from the Winchester Repeating Arms Co., and 1,750,000 rounds have been ordered from each of the following companies: The United States Cartridge; the Union Metallic and the Peters Cartridge Co. The bulk of these fat contracts it will be noticed, are let to concerns that antagonize organized labor.

## TRADE UNION INVESTMENTS

Washington, Jan. 6.--The United States Bureau of Labor reports that in ten years, from 1897 to 1907, wages of Bricklayers increased 41½ per cent; Carpenters, 50½; Cornice Makers, 47; Gas Fitters, 52½; Hodcarriers, 36; Building Laborers 28½; Painters, 41½; Paperhangers, 41½; Outside Electric Wire Men, 50½; Lathers, 34½; Plasterers, 39½; Steam Fitters, 45½; Roofers, 33½; Plumbers, 47; Stone Masons, 39; Structural Iron Workers; 86½. This is an official report; it amply verifies statistics issued by organizations of the trades mentioned, and emphasizes most clearly what excellent dividends are secured through investment in a well managed trade union.

## NEW YORK MEN ALERT

New York, Jan. 6.--The Executive Board of the New York State Federation of Labor met at Albany on December 13 and formulated a legislative program on a number of labor subjects of a very meritorious character. Among the many measures it decided to champion before the next Legislature, the following are deserving of special mention: A Workmen's Compensation act, modeled on the lines of the Compensation Act passed by the Legislature of Washington on March 14, 1911, which also includes a compulsory insurance provision -- the Washington act was framed to meet the objections of the New York Supreme Court, in which it declared that the former New York Act took property without due process of law. The Washington Act is considered by students to be the most comprehensive and complete, yet devised in the United States, for the purpose of compensating workmen suffering from industrial injuries. The Executive Board also decided to favor a bill creating a State owned and operated printing office; an amendment to the Metal Polishing law prohibiting females and minors to be so employed; an amendment to the State Eight Hour law, extending it to the manufacture of all building material; an amendment to the Conspiracy law, so as to permit all lawful combinations; a bill prohibiting detective agencies from supplying employes where strikes or lockouts are known to exist; an amendment to the Garnishee law, raising the wage limit from \$12.00 to \$20.00 per week; a bill providing for sanitary conveniences in foundries; a bill prohibiting the employment of women in sausage making and other slaughter house bye-products.

## CIGARMAKERS STATISTICS

Washington, Jan. 6.--From the bulletins issued by the United States Census Bureau, the following interesting results have been proven by analysis: in 1904, 159,406 persons were engaged as wage earners in the cigarmaking business, their average annual wages amounted to \$392.00, the value of their product averaged \$2,077.00 per capita; in 1909, the number of wage earners had increased to 166,810, the average annual wages had increased to \$415.00, and the average per capita production had increased to \$2,437.00. This shows an increase in wages, during the five years, of six per cent, and an increase in productivity, for the same period, of seventeen per cent.

## INJUNCTIONS AGAINST MUSICIANS

Washington, Jan. 6.--Attorney General, S. S. Hudson, of Mississippi, has applied for an injunction against the local organization of the American Federation of Musicians at Vicksburg, Miss., under the claim that "music is a commodity." The Attorney General says in his complaint, "that the music, referred to herein, is a commodity of intrinsic value and general usefulness, commonly bought and sold, a common article of trade or commerce throughout the State, and world, is a ready subject of barter and sale, and is of great and valuable benefit to the public." This is in line with many other previous complaints prepared by attorneys for the purpose of obtaining injunctions, and is one of the reasons why the injunction writ has been so notoriously abused of recent years. It must be apparent to the most humble layman, that vocal and instrumental music can not by any stretch of imagination, constitute a commodity or be a subject matter of barter and sale. The talents of employed musicians are purely and solely inherited or acquired gifts, and are equivalent, as a mental talent, to labor power, which is part and parcel of the human being, directly attached, and does not constitute in any sense whatever a commodity as commonly understood.

Musicians have also been enjoined in New York City, by the Italian organization of Musicians of New York, for the purpose of restraining the American Federation of Musicians from taking any further steps to protect their own interests.

## WOMEN WIN IN OHIO

Washington, Jan. 6.--The 9 hour law recently enacted by the legislature of Ohio, for the protection of women wage earners, in a test case before Judge Dillon, of Columbus, was decided by him to be constitutional. His ruling it is expected will be appealed to the higher courts of the State, and it is further expected that, in line with decisions in other states upon the question of hours of working women, the Supreme Court of Ohio will confirm the decision just returned by Judge Dillon.

## OHIO COMPENSATION LAW

Washington, Jan. 6.--At the instance of Ohio manufacturers, the Attorney General of the State has decided to commence a suit to test the constitutionality of the new compensation law. It is generally understood that the manufacturers desire to know positively whether the law will be upheld by the courts, before they commence to contribute to the State Insurance Fund, provided under the law.

## CONVICTS TO BE DISPLACED

Washington, Jan. 6.--It is reported that on the first of January the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad company will turn back to the state of Alabama the state convicts leased and worked in the mines at Pratt City, and just as quickly as the contracts with the various counties throughout the state expire the big corporation will give up those convicts worked at the Pratt mines.



## INDUSTRIAL ITEMS FROM ENGLAND

Washington, Jan. 6.--Unemployment:--During November, 1911, 2-6/10 per cent of the English trade unionists were out of employment, as against 2 per cent in November, 1910.

Miners:-- The total number of persons employed at mines and quarries in the United Kingdom during 1910 was 1,163,920, of whom 6,404 were females. During the year 1,360 accidents occurred in the mines and quarries, by which 1902 persons lost their lives. Good results have come about through the various life saving measures that have been adopted and applied in the mines since 1855. A steady decrease in the per centage of loss of life has been the result. In 1855, out of every 1,000 persons employed in the mines a percentage of 4-3/10 lost their lives through accidents. In 1910 this percentage was reduced to 1-4/10 per cent.

Trade Disputes:--During November 60 new trade disputes occurred involving 10,051 persons. During the 11 month period between January and November 1911, 781 trade disputes had occurred involving 737,520 persons. Most of these disputes were settled in favor of the employes.

Settlements:--The miners of Uddington and Bristol obtained new agreements with an average of 2-1/2 per cent increase in prices. The engineering trades at Birmingham secured an increase of 25 cents per week to all over 16 years of age, and 2-1/2 per cent increase to piece workers. Textile workers of Manchester secured 5 per cent increase. Rolling mill men at Barrow obtained 2-1/2 per cent increase. Engineering and ship building trades at Manchester, Derby, Bristol, Southampton and Belfast secured increases ranging from 25 cents to fifty cents per week on day rates, and 5 per cent on piece rates; reducing their time one hour per week, the uniform week now being 53 hours. Electrotypers and stereotypers of London secured an increase of \$1.00 per week, the rate rising from \$10. to \$11. a week. The dock laborers at Plymouth established a minimum of 16¢ per hour, and established 54 hours as a uniform working week.

Co-operative Societies:--The total sales for the third quarter of the year among the co-operative societies amounted to \$55,303,045, an increase of 5 per cent over one year ago, and an increase of 26 per cent over the same period five years ago. The productive departments of the co-operative societies increased 37 per cent over the production five years ago. The total value of production for the third quarter of 1911 amounted to \$11,443,460.

## FOREIGN MINE WORKERS IN AMERICAN MINES

Washington, Jan. 6.--At the annual banquet of the American Chemical Society, held in this city on December 29, Dr. Joseph A. Holmes, Director of the Bureau of Mines, stated in his address, that "There is a dearth of technically trained men in America; they are needed to head business enterprises of the Nation. The reason for this lack of trained men may be due to the colleges of the country. In the Bureau of Mines we have organized seven schools for the instruction of immigrants employed in the mines. There are at present 700,000 of these men, (immigrants), half of whom are unable to speak the English language."

Lawrence, Mass., Painters and Paperhangers have received increase of 25 cents per day without strike.

## CANADIAN SUCCESSES

Washington, Jan. 6.—Seven thousand coal miners in Alberta and British Columbia have recently closed an agreement with their employers in which an increase of wages running from 5 to 10 per cent is incorporated. The freight handlers of the Canadian Pacific Railway at St. John, N. B. received an advance from 17 to 21 cents per hour. The city firemen at Chatham, Ont. received an increase of from \$100 to \$175 per year over their previous salary. One hundred cement workers of Victoria, B. C., obtained an increase of 25 cents per day, dating back to July 14. Gas workers of Toronto received an increase of 15 cents per day for inside men and 10 cents per day for outside men. The Ontario Legislature enacted a law providing for more adequate protection in building trades, also better regulations for the use of electricity in mines and the installation of electric wires for commercial use. The Factories Act was amended by extending it to laundries. The New Brunswick Legislature enacted a stationary boiler inspection law, and a workmen's compensation law.

## INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA

Washington, Jan. 6.—During the month of November 95 persons were killed and 191 injured in Canadian industries, or a total of 286 fatal and non-fatal accidents. This was a considerable improvement over the record for the month of November, 1910, in which 407 casualties occurred, 140 being fatal, and 267 non-fatal.

## POST OFFICE REFORMS

Washington, Jan. 6.—The Post Office Department at Washington has consented to observe the Michigan law, which forbids the employment of women more than 54 hours a week, or more than 10 hours in any one day, and has ordered the Postmaster in Michigan to observe the State law, and evidently overlooked the Federal eight-hour law, which should apply to all post office employees. First Assistant Postmaster General, C. P. Grandfield, has recommended in his report, that thirty days annual leave, with pay, shall be granted to all postal clerks and letter carriers. He recommends an amendment to the Government employees compensation law, by which postal employees may be included under its provisions. He also urges a pension and retirement law for all postal employees.

## PRINTING TRADES STATISTICS

Washington, Jan. 6.—The analysis of the statistics furnished by the United States Census Bureau on the printing industry is exceptionally interesting. It shows that in the year 1904, 219,087 persons were engaged as wage earners, their wages averaged \$580.00 per annum, and the value of their production, per capita, amounted to \$2,521.00; in 1909, the number of employes had increased to 258,434, the wages had increased ten per cent, or an average of \$637.00 per annum; the product had increased in value thirteen per cent during the five years, or an average per capita of \$2,855.